on the concept and objectives of such a multilateral process. India and the USA have, however, agreed to continue their bilateral dialogue on disarmament, non-proliferation and security issues.

Text of joint Statement made by President of USA and Prime Minister of India

7697. SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the text of the Joint Statement made by President Clinton and Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao;

(b) whether Government consider this to be a major achievement; and

(c) if so, on what counts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Text of the Joint Statement is laid on the Table of the house, (*See* below).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Joint Statement reflects the common desire of India and the US to give a strong impetus to the expansion of bilateral relations and cooperation, particularly in the economic field and to work together to face the challenges and opportunities of the post-Cold War. The Joint Statement also reflects India's consistent position on the question of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the need for bilateral negotiations to resolve all outstanding issues with Pakistan in accordance with the Simla Agreement.

Joint Statement

1. President Clinton and Prime Minister Rao today called for a new partnership between India and the United States.

2. The two leaders agreed that democracy, respect for human rights, and economic liberalisation provide the best foundation for global stability and prosperity in the post-Cold War era. They promised to cooperate in the search for solutions to global challenges posed by weapons of mass destruction, AIDS, environmental degradation, population growth, poverty, international terrorism and narcotics trafficking.

3. The President and the Prime Minister agreed to expand the pace and scope of high-level exchanges on the full range of political, economic, commercial, scientific, technological and social issues.

4. Both leaders noted with satifaction their cooperation in support of UN peacekeeping operations, in particular in countries where forces of both countries have served. The leaders agreed to seek ways to expand their cooperation at the UN. They welcomed the progress in the Middle East Peace Process and hailed the recent elections in South Africa.

5. The two leaders agreed on the need for bilateral negotiations between India and Pakistan to resolve outstanding issues including Jammu and Kashmir, as envisaged in the Shimla Agreement.

6. President Clinton and Prime Minister Rao offered their strong support for efforts towards the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and towards their progressive reduction, with the goal of elimination of such weapons, which are among the most pressing challenges to the security of states in the post-Cold War era. They discussed these challenges in both the global and regional contexts.

7. They pledged that their two governments would intensify their

cooperative efforts to achieve a comprehensive test ban treaty and a verifiable ban on the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons.

8. The two leaders welcomed the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round and pledged their governments would work to help the new World Trade Organization continue the process of expanding trade. President Clinton praised Prime Minister Rao's courageous economic reforms and noted that the enthusiastic response of the business communities in both countries has produced record levels of bilateral trade and investment. Prime Minister Rao welcomed the investor response to India's new policies. Recognizing the potential to build a strong and positive economic relationship, both leaders agreed to work to remove impediments that exist to bilateral commerce. Commerce Secretary Brown will lead a Presidential trade and investment mission to India in November 1994 and Energy Secretary O'Leary is to visit India in July 1994.

9. President Clinton and Prime Minister Rao expressed satisfaction with the accomplishments of thirty-five years of exchanges between scientists and researchers in the United States and India. They noted the discussions that have taken place with respect to a new framework Science and technology Agreement that will carry the world's most extensive bilateral science and technology collaborative programme into the 21st century. They welcomed the signing of two other agreements on cooperation in the areas of narcotics awareness and preservation of cultural heritage sites. They further noted that the United States and India have begun negotiations on a new extradition treaty and on an agreement on renewable energy resources, which they hope to complete in the near future. They are also exploring a treaty on protecting bilateral investment.

Washington D.C.

19 May, 1994

Outcome of PM's visit to U.S.

7698. SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI TARA CHARAN MAJUMDAR:
SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:
SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD:
SHRI V. NARA-YANASAMY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient points discussed between the Indian Prime Minister and the US President during the former's recent visit to US;

(b) whether matters regarding nuclear weapons, social issues in trade matters and State sponsored terrorism came up for discussion during the discussion at the official level talks; and

(c) if so, whether any understanding could be reached between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): (a) Prime Minister and President Clinton discussed ways and means of providing new impetus to expansion of Indo-US bilateral relations and cooperation, particularly in the economic field, as welll as a wide range of international and regional issues of mutual interest, including ways in which India and the US could work together to face the new challenges and opportunities of the post-Cold War world.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Prime Minister and President Clinton offered their strong support for efforts towards the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and towards their progressive reduction, with the goal of elimination of such weapons. The two